

LEXINGTON UNION.

VOL. I.

LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI, MARCH 9, 1839.

NO. 17.

THE UNION

Printed and published every SATURDAY MORNING BY W. H. HINES

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year, in advance, \$5.00
For six months, in advance, 3.00
For three months, in advance, 2.00
For one year, at the end of the year, 6.00
For six months, at the end of the time, 4.00
For three months, at do. do. 3.00

No deduction whatever will be made from the above prices. Those who pay within one month for the time of subscribing will be considered as having paid in advance, but in every instance where payment is not made in that time, the sum stated above will be demanded. We are explicit because we wish to avoid trouble and dispute in the collection of our subscription money. We beg that all who subscribe for the Union, will note the terms of subscription.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion—ten lines or less, constituting a square. The number of insertions required must be stated on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly. Advertisements from a distance must be accompanied with the cash, or good reference in town. Announcements for candidates for office will be 25 cents each. YEARLY ADVERTISING. For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure \$50.00 a contract taken for one year—and payable half yearly in advance. The privilege of annual advertising is limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, even if by them, must be paid for by the square.

PROFESSIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS. For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$12.00
For 10 do do do 6 months, 20.00
For 10 do do do 12 months, 30.00
As the above rates are the same as those established in Natchez, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Manchester and elsewhere in this State, no deduction will be made from them in any case whatever. ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY. Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the Post Office.

[The following sale is postponed from the 4th to the 18th of March, inst.]

MARSHAL'S SALE.

C. B. Gramis & Co., vs. venditio expous, Returnable to May term, 1839.
Robert L. Scruggs & Co., vs. venditio expous, Returnable to May term, 1839.
Smith & Wright, vs. venditio expous, Returnable to May term, 1839.
Robert L. Scruggs & Co., vs. venditio expous, Returnable to May term, 1839.

BY virtue of the above stated venditio expous to me directed, from the Hon Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, I will expose to public sale for cash, before the court house door of Holmes county, in the town of Lexington, on the third Monday, the 18th day of March next, all the right, title and interest of said defendants to or in the following described property, to wit: the undivided third of lots Nos 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 198, 114, 121, 122, 123, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, and 156, all of which said lots lying and being in the town of Teahala, levied on as the property of the above stated defendants and surety, to satisfy the above stated executions and costs.

Wm. M. GWIN, Marshal.

By P. M. FERGUSON, Dpty.

Jan 15, 1839. 10—tds Fee \$18

[The following sale is postponed from the 4th to the 18th of March, inst.]

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Grant & Birtan, vs. venditio expous, Returnable to May term, 1839.
Cornelius Lane and Co., vs. venditio expous, Returnable to May term, 1839.
Thomas & Adams, vs. al. fi. fa., Returnable to May term, 1839.
Sholar Lane and Co., vs. venditio expous, Returnable to May term, 1839.

BY virtue of the above stated executions to me directed, from the Hon Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of the State of Mississippi, I will expose to public sale for cash, before the court house door of Holmes county, in the town of Lexington, on the third Monday, the 18th day of March next, all the right title and interest of said defendants, to or in the following described property, to wit: lots Nos 23, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, and also Nos. 40 and 49, on which there is a house, all of which lots lying and being in the town of Teahala, Holmes county, levied on as the property of John F. Crawford defendant, to satisfy the above stated executions and costs.

Wm. M. GWIN, Marshal.

By P. M. FERGUSON, Dpty.

Jan 15, 1839. 10—tds Fee \$16 50

J. M. CARDOZO, ATTORNEY AT LAW

LEXINGTON, Mrs.

HAS permanently settled in Lexington, and will attend the courts in the second Judicial Circuit, and the several courts at Jackson.

Office for the present in the brick building opposite the office of the Lexington Union

November 18, 1838.

BUTLER & GOULD,

HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of the law, will attend the Circuit Courts of Choctaw, Yallobu, Tallahatchie, Carroll, Holmes, Attala and Yazoo, also the United States District Courts at Pontotoc, High Court of Errors and Appeals and Chancery Courts at Jackson.

V. BUTLER.

OFFICE AT CARROLLTON, MI.

W. GOULD.

OFFICE AT MIDDLETON, MI.

August 25, 1838.

Miscellany.

Love and Matrimony—Divorce, &c.—A few days since we published an account of a case in New York, very similar to the following one in Maine. We take the account from the report of a committee appointed by the Legislature of Maine, to whom was referred the petition of the parties to be divorced:

The committee, on an examination of the testimony offered in the case, find that the memorialists were married agreeably to the laws of this State, the eighth day of March last. At the marriage ceremony, every thing appeared to the bridegroom to be pleasant and happy. He fondly believed that the relationship he was about to form would prove a great source of happiness and comfort to himself, and all concerned. Having a competence of this world's goods for the support of himself and wife, and cherishing in his own heart the most kindly feelings of love and esteem, and fondly believing these feelings were properly reciprocated by his wife, he looked forward with lively hopes to a long and happy life. With these views and feelings, and with this beautiful prospect opening before him, he conducted his wife to his residence in Gray. During the four days she remained with him, (for she remained only four,) he conducted towards her with the greatest kindness, and did every thing in his power to render her new relation happy and agreeable; but all his efforts were useless and vain. He now learned for the first time, "that his bride had been sacrificed an unwilling victim on the altar of blind duty and affection, and that through the great persuasion of her parents and friends, she had been induced to give him her hand, while her heart had been an unwilling witness of the ceremony." At the expiration of four days, she requested to go home to her parents. This request was most cheerfully and readily complied with, on the part of the husband; but when he called for her to return to his own fire-side, she utterly refused to go, and declared her determination never to live with, or see her husband. This purpose she has resolutely and perseveringly adhered to, and no remonstrance, persuasion or entreaty, has been successful in changing this fixed purpose of her heart. The husband has tried every method within his power both by letters, and the intercessions of mutual friends, to prevail upon her to return, but all these appliances have utterly failed to make any impression upon her mind.

He has never been able to have any interview with her, and has now ceased to hope to be able to induce her to change her resolution. The Committee have more come to a result favorable to the memorialists from the fact that both parties desire to be separated; and also the parents of the wife testify that a separation would greatly relieve the anxiety and solicitude under which their daughter now suffers. They say she was once very healthy and animated—but now through her mental sufferings, occasioned by this most unhappy connexion, her health is wasting away, her spirits gloomy and dejected. In her own language she humbly and fervently, and sorrowfully prays, that she may be permitted to retract this false step which she has so unwisely taken. She wishes to be judged in mercy and to be released from this unhappy relation. Her tender mind was too easily and successfully assailed by the persuasion of her friends, and by the prospect of ease and affluence. These influences, older and stronger minds can hardly resist much less can the young and susceptible heart guard itself successfully against their approach. The Committee feel no disposition to censure either party, and that heart must be hard indeed which could find no excuse for the conduct of this unfortunate female, either in the peculiar circumstances of the case, or in the infirmities of human nature. "To err is human—to forgive divine." And surely the Committee feel disposed, as they have no doubt every member of the Legislature does, to throw the mantle of charity over the faults of a young and tender female, especially when those faults are occasioned more by the influence of peculiar and extraordinary circumstances than by malicious motives or wicked propensities. In the progress of events in this changing world, some of your Committee entertain fears that they also might be placed in the same situation with these unfortunate individuals, and therefore feel more forcibly the importance of adhering strictly to the golden rule.

A Sister.—He who has never known a sister's kind ministrations, nor felt his heart warming beneath her endearing smile and love beaming eye, has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be wondered at if the fountains of pure feeling flowing in his bosom but sluggishly, or if the gentle emotion of his nature be lost in the sterner attributes of mankind.

"That man has grown up among kind affectionate sisters." I once heard a lady of much observation and experience remark.

"And why do you think so?" said I. "Because of the rich development of all the tender feelings of the heart."

A sister's influence is felt even in manhood's riper years, and the heart of him who has grown cold in its chilly contact with the world—will warm and thrill with pure enjoyment, as some incident awakens within him the soft tones, the glad melodies of his sister's voice; and he will turn from purposes which a warped and false philosophy had repressed into expediency, and even weep for the gentle influence which moved him in his earlier years.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE

PERFECT CALIBER QUOTED. Our readers may recollect that, some time since, we published an account of a preacher in the neighborhood of Shreveport, who, while 'holding forth' under a tree of a hot Sunday, got so warm that he could not stand it any longer, and finished a short discourse with "Boys it's too hot to preach, let's all go and liquor."

We understood, yesterday, that he is now regularly ordained, and is a good hearted joker—preaches a good sermon, plays a good game of poker, is an excellent judge of a horse race, has the best fighting chickens of any man in those parts, and buys a Bowie knife across his Bible, to keep it spread open. On a recent occasion, between the morning and afternoon service, he read the following announcement:

"I am requested to state that immediately after service this evening, there will be a race, just back of the church, two mile heats, for a purse of \$300—two bags already entered, and some hopes of another. I trust you will all be there. "N. B. I am one of the judges."

THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Some of the whig papers, (among them the Vicksburg Whig) having claimed the new governor of Pennsylvania, as a whig, that the absurdity of such claims may be made apparent, we insert two passages from his address:

"There is, in my judgment, a manifest impropriety in continuing connections between the government and the banking or trading institutions of the country; and I shall at all times be ready to co-operate in any measure which shall so separate the government from banking institutions as to leave each to the pursuit and exercise of their legitimate ends, without interfering with those of the other."

We ask the Vicksburg Whig if this language savors at all of whig doctrine? Again,

"As a member of the union she [Pa.] has stood forth manfully, under circumstances in support of republican principles. A strict construction of the constitution of the United States; a reluctance to yield to the general government any powers except those expressly granted, or which follow by direct and necessary implication from those so granted; a rigid system of economy in public expenditures; the definition and limitation by law, as far as practicable, of the duties of public functionaries; and a strict system of accountability in all public servants, are doctrines, in support of which, she has ever raised her voice. Believing these to be correct views, it will afford me pleasure, so far as the subject shall fall within the province of the executive, to give them; and that pleasure will be enhanced in finding that I am therein co-operating with, and sustaining the administration of the general government in the able & efficient hands in which it is now placed."

With this evidence of the governor's genuine democracy staring you in the face neighbor, surely you will be so candid as to acknowledge your error. Like the other democratic governors of the north, governor Pater also takes a decided stand against the efforts of the abolitionists, which he declares to be a virtual breach of good faith to the people of the south and an "unwarrantable interference with their domestic relations and institutions."

The Milledgeville, Ga. Journal of the 17th inst. says—"We learn by a letter from Columbus, to a gentleman in this place, that an alarming state of things existed in that city. It seems that a man was arrested on charge of horse stealing, who has confessed some things calculated to lead to a discovery of the incendiaries who burned down the Court House and jail some time since. In consequence of these confessions, several other individuals were arrested. One of the individuals who actually fired the Court House is now in prison, and the citizens have been called on to form a guard at the jail, to prevent a rescue. The confession of the horse thief arrested would seem to indicate the existence of a plot to burn and plunder the city."

AN ACT to empower the Circuit Court Judges to appoint a Clerk, pro. tem.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That in case a vacancy shall occur, the office of clerk of the Circuit Court in any county in this State, by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the circuit Judge of such circuit, or the Judge presiding and power is hereby given such judge, to appoint a clerk pro. tem. to fill such vacancy, until a clerk is duly elected, as prescribed by the laws, and constitution; such appointment may be made in recess or vacation, under the hand and seal of the judge, which appointment shall be entered on the minutes of the court at their next term, or in term time by order of the court, and such clerk so appointed shall enter in bond, and take the oath of office as in other cases, and when so appointed an I qualified, his acts shall be as valid, and he shall have all the powers and emoluments for the time, that regular clerks have by law.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, January 26, 1839.

The trial of Chauncey, Nixon and Armstrong, (steam doctors) in the city of Philadelphia is over. They were charged with MURDERING AN EXCITE woman, by administering medicine to produce an abortion. Chauncey was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and the other prisoners were acquitted. The details of this affair are too long for insertion. [Southern Sun.]

PRIVATE BANKING.—An act for the suppression of all private banking passed both branches of the legislature of this State at its recent sitting; and would have become a law but for the fact that the bill could not where he found, after its passage, and consequently did not receive the signature of the executive. We think the provisions of this bill were salutary; and that it would have been a good thing for all "worthless" private banks to have been put down. There is however "one" private bank in this State which should be fostered and protected, rather than destroyed. We mean the "Real Estate Bank of Hinds County." That institution is as solvent and valuable as any chartered bank in Mississippi.—Specie is paid at its counter its notes pass currently all over the country it checks on the south and north at cheap rates—and is managed by gentlemen of honesty, intelligence and wealth. Genl. COVLES MEAD, a gentleman well known as one of our noblest citizens, is its president; and J. Davenport, Esq., formerly cashier of the Rail Road Bank at Clinton, (an able financier and a faithful officer) is the cashier. An effort was made to save this bank from the general wreck, by an amendment to the bill; but it could not be done. Our immediate representatives struggled manfully for it, but they were overcome by numbers. However, the bank is safe for the present, and we hope will always be so, as long as it continues as good as it now is. [Southern Sun.]

From the New York Herold.

MR. BENNETT'S LETTERS.

LETTER, No. XI.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

I went to-day, at an early hour, to procure a seat in the gallery of the Senate, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Calhoun deliver his opinions on the Land Question.

Mr. Calhoun made a short speech, but very much to the purpose. He gave a picture of the progress of this country for the next twenty years, which formed the basis of his views on the land question. In less than that period, the new states would control the legislation in Congress. Was it not better then to meet the question at once, sell out all the public lands to the West, and close a question that would forever agitate Congress? He would vote against the graduation bill of Mr. Benton, because he would go further, and dispose of the whole public domain at fair prices, to the various states in which they are located.

Mr. Calhoun's views were concise, clear, and calculated to win the new states to his project.

I like Mr. Calhoun's mode of speaking. It is founded on the same principle which regulates the manufacture of good editorial articles—a perfect union between analysis and condensation.

I must say I have not thought much of Mr. Clay's views or reasonings against

the reduction of the price of public lands. One of the prime causes in the late revolution was the operation of the present land system. As now organized we will have these disturbances renewed during every period of high speculation. Yet Mr. Clay is in favor of retaining this system. Mr. Benton's system is only a modification of the same plan—and would produce the same results. Then again Mr. Clay's argument, that a reduction of the price of public lands would be unjust to the Atlantic states, is a proposition still more ridiculous. The cheaper the public lands are, the sooner the West will be settled. The Atlantic states can, though their commercial relations make more by facilitating the rapid growth of the West, than if they were to keep the land at high prices for a century. The land system is only a modification of the best modern system of colonization—but Mr. Clay's views are narrow, short-sighted, & entirely destitute of a grasp of the subject. Mr. Calhoun's are decidedly the most philosophical and statesman-like of any of their plans.

LETTER, No. XII

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

I have just heard the tilt between Clay and Calhoun on the question of the public lands.

After the usual business of the morning Mr. Clay got up and made his reply. It was a very moderate effort, and by no means increased, in my opinion, the intellectual reputation of Mr. Clay. It was what I call the speech of an intellectual loafer, without order, arrangement, analysis, or generalization. He characterizes the plan to reduce the price of the public lands as "waste"—"destruction," &c. This is an entire misapplication of language. The cheaper the lands are put up for sale, the more rapidly will the population, wealth, and happiness of the country increase.

Mr. Clay has great readiness, some wit, a tolerable imagination, but in the elements of real intellect, analysis, and generalization, he is far inferior to Mr. Calhoun. There is a classic severity in the thought and style of Calhoun that is perfectly fresh and original.

The little tilt to-day will probably be represented in two opposite lights by the respective partisans of each. To me it was evident that Calhoun had the advantage of intellect, argument, and statesmanship—Clay the superiority in wit, voice, and isolated points. Mr. Calhoun's mind indicated more of that talent which makes the statesman—Mr. Clay's that which constitutes the popular orator or stump speaker. Mr. Clay is a Cicero—Mr. Calhoun a Julius Caesar.

At the close, Mr. Calhoun took the opportunity to declare solemnly, that he was no aspirant for the Presidency. The delicate irony of this remark seemed to produce little effect on his great rival.

PUN.

"I really think I must have the tic douloureux," said a lady who was suffering with a pain in her face, to her husband. "No doubt of it, my dear," was the kind reply, "you have the take dollar oh! to perfection."

A New York paper mentions an ingenious trick of a wag to get a good seat one night at the National when the house was full. He poked his head in at a box door and sung out that "John Smith's house was on fire!" About fifty, who bore the burden of that name instantly took up their hats and sloped in different directions; when the joker who had caused all the flurry quietly poked into one of their seats.

"Won't you lick me?"—"Boo—oo—on—oo—father don't lick me, will you?" said a little urchin one day, who had been guilty of some misdemeanor. "What's the matter with you, sir?" "O, don't lick me father!" "Come along here, what have you been doing?" "I broke that old broken saucer—" "Come here to me!" "Pm 'fraid you'll lick me," said the boy, trembling and shaking. "Come here, I tell you." "Won't you lick me?" "No." "Will you swear you won't?" "Yes." "Then I won't come, father; for parson Allwood says, he that will swear will lie."